2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

26 May 2005
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New York, 2-27 May 2005

Implementation of article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons pursuant to paragraph 4 (c) of the 1995 decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament

Report submitted by Luxembourg

Introduction

1. Luxembourg considers the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) to be the main instrument of the international non-proliferation regime and calls for its full and effective implementation. The NPT is founded on three pillars: non-proliferation, disarmament and peaceful uses. It plays a vital role in the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security.

Article I

2. Nuclear-weapon States have the obligation to deny any transfer of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices to States or non-State actors that may seek to acquire such weapons or devices. Effective implementation of article I by nuclear-weapon States is therefore essential to prevent further proliferation of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices.

Article II

3. Luxembourg is committed to the principles of article II and reaffirms its position that non-nuclear-weapon States must not seek to acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. It also remains committed to its obligations under the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Zangger Committee and continues to support the amendments to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

Article III

4. Luxembourg reaffirms that the international safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an essential part of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime. Furthermore, it believes that the Additional

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Protocol is an essential and integral part of this system and that its universal adoption and implementation should be strongly promoted. By the Act of 1 August 2001 ratifying the Additional Protocol on the strengthening of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons designed to detect clandestine nuclear activities, Luxembourg ratified the above Protocol, which it hopes will become a condition for nuclear exports in the framework of the Nuclear Suppliers Group.

5. Luxembourg attaches great importance to reinforcing the implementation and effectiveness of the Treaty.

Article IX

6. Luxembourg deplores the fact that in January 2003 the Democratic People's Republic of Korea announced its intention to withdraw from the NPT and continues to urge that country to return to full compliance with its international non-proliferation obligations under the Treaty.

7. In accordance with the European Union's Common Position on the universalization and reinforcement of multilateral agreements in the field of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, adopted in November 2003, Luxembourg will work towards achieving all these objectives.

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Actions by the United States of America in support of non-proliferation in the Middle East

Report submitted by the United States of America

The United States remains committed to the goals described in the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East and submits the following information to the President of the Conference.

U.S. actions to promote the environment necessary to encourage nations to establish an effectively verifiable Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction have focused on three priorities:

- Supporting efforts to end violence, promote political negotiations between Israelis and Palestinians, and make progress towards the goal of a peaceful Middle East;
- Ensuring that states comply with NPT obligations; and
- Encouraging states in the region to adhere to international non-proliferation treaties, regimes and other instruments.

1. Supporting Middle East peace

- The U.S. continues to engage intensively with both the Israelis and Palestinians in an effort to make progress towards peace and to realize President Bush's vision of two states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security.
- The U.S. is the highest disbursing bilateral donor in the West Bank and Gaza. The U.S. provides significant assistance to the Palestinians to support political, economic, and security reforms including in the areas of private sector development, water resources, democracy and governance, health, community services, and higher education.
- The U.S. is also helping to revitalize the Palestinian economy in the wake of Israel's withdrawal and helping to build necessary foundations for emerging democracy, such as institution building and civil society; and strengthening infrastructure development.

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- During the U.S. G-8 presidency, the U.S. led the G-8 in establishing a historic "Partnership for Progress and a Common Future with the Broader Middle East and North Africa" to support efforts to advance freedom, democracy, and prosperity in the region.
- The U.S.-Middle East Partnership Initiative's programs provide a framework and funding to foster economic development, strengthen civil society and rule of law, promote education, and advance women's empowerment.
- The U.S. is committed to making Iraq a successful model for the region, economically and politically. The U.S. has supported Iraq's reconstruction and stabilization, and continues to support politically and economically/financially its development into a modern democratic nation.

2. Ensuring compliance with NPT obligations

- The U.S. supports international efforts to establish an objective guarantee that Iran permanently and verifiably abandons its nuclear weapons ambitions.
- In partnership with the UK, and at the invitation of the Libyan government, the U.S. assisted Libya in remediating its past NPT-related violations and supported Libyan efforts to fully cooperate with IAEA inspections to verify that Libya is now meeting its safeguards obligations. U.S./UK support to Libya included removing from Libya, at Libya's request, equipment and materials it had imported as part of its previously covert programs.
- The U.S. and the UK established a joint initiative to engage Libyan nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction scientists in peaceful pursuits.
- The U.S. similarly supports the redirection of former Iraqi weapons of mass destruction scientists, technicians, and engineers to civilian employment.

3. Strengthening non-proliferation treaties and regimes

- As president of the G-8 in 2004, the U.S. undertook a global diplomatic outreach effort, including in the Middle East, to promote adherence to the IAEA comprehensive safeguards agreements and the Additional Protocol.
- The U.S. facilitated Iraqi establishment of a program to secure radioactive sources that could threaten health and safety or be used in a dirty bomb. This program will help protect Iraq and neighbouring countries from radioactive materials.
- The U.S. is expanding efforts to train and equip export control officials in Middle Eastern governments, including in Oman, Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen, in order to improve controls over sensitive materials and equipment. We have initiated export control dialogue with Libyan officials and will conduct joint U.S./UK training sessions that will focus on the drafting of an export control law and improving enforcement capabilities.
- The U.S. promotes technical cooperation in the Middle East for the purpose of supporting non-proliferation and regional security. An example of this support is the Cooperative Monitoring Center in Amman, Jordan.